ABSTRACT

The present invention provides a method and apparatus for resource allocation in a system which includes work items which are to be completed in both business time and real time. Work items are placed in a delta queue which has a calendar associated therewith indicating business time and non-business time for resources associated with the delta queue. When the calendar associated with the delta queue enters into a non-business time, a scheduler pushes an item at the head of the delta queue which corresponds to the amount of non-business time. Work items in the delta queue are thus delayed by the appropriate amount of time corresponding to the non-business time.